# The Pyongyang Times

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# Meeting of KPA Commanders and Political Workers Held under Personal Guidance of Marshal KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader

A meeting of commanders and political workers of the Korean People's Army was held from October 23 to 27 at a time when a great revolutionary upsurge has been effected on all fronts of socialist construction, the unitary ideological system of the Party has been established more thoroughly in the People's Army and great successes have been registered in combat preparations and in increasing combat potential, in ardent response to the historic report made by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, at the Conference of the Party, the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the DPRK Government announced by him and his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

**The meeting proceeded under the personal guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and benevolent father of our armymen.**

Present at the meeting were commanders and political workers of the People's Army units.

On the faces of all the attendants of the meeting could be read the greatest glory and infinite joy of sitting with Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, who always leads our people and the People's Army to victory and glory, and boundless adoration for and trust in him and burning loyalty to him.

The militant path replete with victory and glory which has been traversed by the People's Army in the past 20 years and more has been a history of the brilliant victory of the outstanding military ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung based on *Juche* and the path of victory of his brilliant strategy and tactics.

Looking ahead to the distant future of the Korean revolution, Marshal Kim Il Sung personally founded the People's Army with revolutionary fighters whom he had reared in his bosom of love in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and strengthened and developed it into a modern regular army in a brief period and led the struggle of our people and People's Army to a victory during the great Fatherland Liberation War with brilliant strategy and tactics. After the war he set forth a scientific military line most suitable to the future development and demand of our revolution and the situation of our country and personally cared for all the problems, big and small, while personally guiding the struggle for carrying through the military line.

The growth of our People's Army into the "a-match-for-a-hundred" revolutionary armed forces as we see today is a fruition of the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung and it is associated with his warm fatherly love.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Comrade Choi Hyon, Minister of National Defence, Comrade O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Han Ik Su, Vice-Minister of National Defence, Comrade O Baek Ryong, General of the Korean People's Army, and other high-ranking officers of the National Defence Ministry.

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## Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Hungarian Ambassador

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on October 28 Kadas Istvan, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, who paid a courtesy call prior to his return home at the recall of his country.

Present on the occasion was Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the ambassador.

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG Cites Organs, Enterprises and Cooperative Farms in Chongju County Which Successfully Carried on Medium and Small River Projects

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, cited organs, enterprises and cooperative farms in Chongju county, North Pyongan Province, which exemplarily carried out the tasks assigned to them in the medium and small river projects by displaying patriotic devotion and creative enthusiasm, upholding the construction policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A grand meeting for conveying citations and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung was held on the spot on October 23.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory.

Present at the meeting together with working people who were to receive the honourable citations were Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Choi Yong Jin, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and functionaries of central and local Party and government organs and organs guiding the rural economy.

Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed citations and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Chongju farm machine station, the irrigation construction office where Comrade Myong Won Sik works, the silkworm breed centre where Comrade Tak Byong Du works, the Chongju-up Committee of the Democratic Women's Union, the Tokjang, Chongju-up, Wonbong, Osong and Kohyon cooperative farms and the Tongmun middle school and Chongju girls' middle school in Chongju county.

When the citations and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung were conveyed amid the playing of the welcome music, all the attendants rose to their feet and expressed with enthusiastic applause their unbounded gratitude and feelings of infinite loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who always leads them along the one road of victory and glory and vouchsafed them today's honour which they hardly deserved.

After a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was read out, orders and medals of the D.P.R.K. were conferred upon 321 workers, technicians, office employees and cooperative farmers in Chongju county who distinguished themselves in the projects.

Chong Bong Su, deputy technical battalion commander of the battle command of the projects, spoke on behalf of the recipients of state decorations.

He said:

The successes we have registered today in the projects are ascribable exclusively to the wise guidance of the Leader and his deep care.

He extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who has brought them the high honour and great joy of today in high recognition of their work.

In conclusion the speaker evinced the firm determination to arm themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, keep raising high the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge and complete by the end of the next year all the medium and small river projects in the county and successfully push through the line of the Party on building the whole country under a long-range plan for the happiness of the generations to come and thus live up to the deep trust and great expectations of the Leader, upholding the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Conference of the Party, the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by him and his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and his instructions given at the National Meeting of Agricultural Workers.

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG Cites Worker of Hospital under Railway Ministry Who Set Examples in Fulfilling The Duties, Upholding Public Health Policy of the Party

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, cited worker of the hospital under the Railway Ministry who set examples in fulfilling duties by displaying all wisdom and creative enthusiasm in the prophylactic and therapeutic work for the protection and promotion of the health of the people, upholding the public health policy of the Party.

The citation and gifts from the Leader were conveyed at a meeting on the spot on the evening of October 27.

Placed respectfully on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people along the one road of victory.

The meeting was attended by a large number of railway transport workers and other working people and youths and students in the county where Comrade Choi Ung Suk works.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Pak Jong Ae, and Kim Yong Su, Vice-Minister of Railway, and other responsible functionaries of the local Party and government organs and public organizations.

At the meeting which opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song Comrade Pak Jong Ae conveyed the citation and gifts of Comrade Kim Il Sung to Han Myong Suk, chief nurse of the hospital where Comrade Kang Gun Jong works.

After a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was read out, orders and medals of the D.P.R.K. were conferred upon workers under the Railway Ministry and students.

Comrade Pak Jong Ae awarded orders and medals of the D.P.R.K. to Chang Gwan Ok, engine driver of the locomotive team in which Comrade Choi Myong Chan works, and 32 others.

The workers under the Railway Ministry and students who received the citation of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the orders and medals of the D.P.R.K., and the attendants of the meeting firmly resolved to arm themselves more solidly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the unitary ideology of the Party, and make uninterrupted innovation and continued advance along the one road of victory indicated by him, expressing boundless gratitude to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and bestowed upon them the great glory and joy of today highly appraising their work.

# Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

## Letters from Many Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, received letters from many countries in Asia, Africa and Europe on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

**The letter adopted at a mass rally held in Colombo under the sponsorship of the Ceylon National Committee of Solidarity for Supporting the Struggle of the South Korean People** wrote:

This mass rally representing the desire of broad masses of Ceylonese people of all strata to express the most allround solidarity with the just struggle of the South Korean people greatly admires the outstanding revolutionary leadership and brilliant guidance of Your Excellency who lead the entire Korean nation along the road of anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-imperialist struggle. Your revolutionary devotion and wise and outstanding leadership not only fill the hearts of the entire Korean nation waging a valiant struggle with a new, brighter hope but also inspire our ideas and actions against imperialist aggression, especially inhuman suppression by U.S. imperialism.

Your incomparably and unprecedentedly outstanding leadership in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War and the period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction is the most brilliant example of revolutionary leadership. That is why the entire Korean people revere and respect you and why the stooges of the imperialists fear you most.

Today the brave South Korean people are unfolding struggle after struggle to free themselves from the rule of the U.S. imperialists. The entire Korean people including the fighting South Korean people make your great revolutionary teachings and leadership a guide to their struggle and regard your revolutionary leadership as the source of great inspiring might which guarantees a victory in the great struggle to sweep away the U.S. imperialists from the Korean territory.

We residing in Ceylon thousands of miles away from Korea regard the struggle of the South Korean people as our own. Through this mass meeting we assure you of our full solidarity with and support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must withdraw from South Korea and the South Korean people should shape their destiny for themselves.

Korea should be unified by the Korean people themselves. We extend our greetings to you with the feelings of reverence and adoration of our people for your virtues as a great revolutionary and wish the immediate realization of the independent, peaceful unification of Korea under your great leadership.

**The message adopted at a mass meeting held in Aleppo city of Syria** pointed out that the Syrian people follow with admiration the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and for the establishment of a revolutionary socialist system and the building of an independent national economy and wished the Korean people greater victory and success.

**In his letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung Chairman Prem Bahadur Kansakar of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society** pointed out that the Nepalese people who have the feelings of true love for the Korean people fully support the just demand of the Korean people to withdraw the U.S. imperialist army and all other foreign troops from South Korea and said that they firmly believe that no force on earth can block the victorious advance of the Korean people's struggle and that the ardent desire of the Korean people to achieve the unification of their fatherland by their own efforts without any interference of outside forces will be realized in the near future.

**A message from a meeting of students of Asia, Africa and Latin America studying in Czechoslovakia held in Prague** wrote:

Even today, 16 years after the Armistice Agreement was concluded, Korea remains bisected owing to the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea.

We condemn with surging indignation the Yankee imperialists and their puppet clique who brutally murdered Comrade Kim Jong Tae and strongly demand the immediate release of the revolutionaries and students arrested and imprisoned by the South Korean puppet clique, and fully support the struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people for democratic rights and freedom.

We also give unreserved support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people who are fighting for the country's unification, support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for unifying Korea independently and peacefully on a democratic basis after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and pay high tribute to the distinguished contribution made by Comrade Kim Il Sung in this struggle.

We are deeply convinced that the Korean people will win final victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

**The letter adopted at a rally of the Yemeni students studying in Cairo of the UAR** wrote:

We Yemeni students who always stand firmly with the Korean people on the front of the joint struggle against imperialism resolutely denounce with surging indignation the ever-intensifying machinations of the U.S. imperialists to start another war in Korea and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw without delay from South Korea taking their aggression army and lethal weapons with them.

As Marshal Kim Il Sung rightly pointed out, the U.S. imperialists are now the common enemy of the world revolutionary people and target No. 1 in their struggle.

You, the outstanding Leader of the international communist and working-class movements, gave a powerful weapon of struggle and a firm confidence in victory to the world revolutionary people who have risen against imperialist oppression and exploitation by setting forth the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle on forming an anti-imperialist united front and achieving an anti-U.S. imperialist joint action and limbing U.S. imperialism.

We Yemeni students who always regard the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung as a guide to our activity, give you our firm pledge that in order to translate your great revolutionary strategy into reality we will more fully prepare ourselves ideologically and theoretically during our study and become staunch revolutionary fighters for freedom, national independence and socialism.

We Yemeni students who regard the struggle of the Korean people as our own and see the happiness of the Korean people as our own, firmly believe that the entire Korean people under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and military strategist-genius, will sweep away the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and attain the unification of Korea in the not distant future.

On the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" we reaffirm the militant solidarity with the heroic Korean people and sincerely wish Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, good health and a long life for the final victory of the Korean revolution and the triumph of the world revolution.

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**The meeting discussed the question of carrying through more thoroughly the programmatic teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung on strengthening the People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces.**

Comrade Colonel-General Han Ik Su, Vice-Minister of National Defence, made a report at the meeting, which was followed by speeches of commanders and political workers of the army units.

According to the report and speeches, through the struggle for carrying through the programmatic teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung on strengthening the People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces, the entire officers and men of the People's Army have been firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and the unitary ideological system of the Party has been thoroughly established in the People's Army and they have been firmly prepared to protect and defend the Leader politically and ideologically in any storm and stress.

And the guiding function of the Party committees and the role of the political organs have further enhanced, the Party life of the commanding officers and political workers of the units strengthened, the revolutionary method and style of work have been firmly established and the traditional traits of the unity between the superior and the inferior and between the army and the people have been given fuller play.

By energetically carrying through the Party's line of training the People's Army into a cadre army and modernizing the army, upholding the military line of the Party, the units have grown into invincible revolutionary units and have been prepared to defend more firmly the revolutionary cause of the Party.

Great successes have also been made in the work of the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth in the units. As the result of the improvement of the supply work, the deep solicitude shown by the Leader for the life of the armymen reaches them in time and correctly and their material and cultural life has been further improved.

Emphasizing in unison that all these successes have been possible entirely thanks to the wise leadership and fatherly love of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the speakers extended him boundless thanks and greatest honour.

The meeting discussed concrete tasks for carrying through more thoroughly the programmatic teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung on strengthening the People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces on the basis of the already achieved successes.

The speakers laid stress on more thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party within the units, more substantially carrying on the work for revolutionizing and working-classizing the entire armymen and strengthening the communist education, with the class education as its main content, and the education in socialist patriotism, particularly the education in revolutionary conviction among the armymen. It was also emphasized in the speeches to strengthen the combat preparedness and increase combat capacity of the units by energetically implementing the military line of the Party and firmly establish the military discipline and further improve the supply work.

Stressing that the success in all the work depends on the political work, the meeting paid profound attention to the question of all workers conducting the political work and of pushing the political work ahead of all other work.

The meeting laid stress, as an important question, on further heightening the militant strain and revolutionary vigilance and energetically carrying on the combat preparedness and combat training in a mobilized posture in face of the ever undisguised manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a war.

**Marshal Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings on further strengthening and developing the People's Army into the "a-match-for-a-hundred" revolutionary armed forces and a modern cadre army.**

The attendants of the meeting pledged themselves to arm themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, tirelessly carry on their revolutionary cultivation and further strengthen the units into the "a-match-for-a-hundred" revolutionary armed forces by thoroughly carrying through the teachings of the Leader and the Party policies, particularly his teachings given at the meeting.

**Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, posed for a photograph with the attendants of the meeting on the closing day of the meeting.**

The attendants of the meeting evinced their firm determination to remain singleheartedly loyal to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the present times and the great Leader of the revolution, and honorably live up to his great trust in and expectation for the People's Army by carrying out with credit the revolutionary tasks assigned by him to the People's Army.

# Party and Govt. Del. of Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Arrives

A Party and government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic arrived here on October 28 by air for a visit to our country.

The delegation headed by Abdelaoui Abdel Kader, Deputy Commander of the Third Military District of the Algerian army, consists of Souidi Abdelouahab, Member of the Leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Director of its Administrative Department; Selles Doualem, Member of the National Executive Committee of the General Union of Workers of Algeria and First Secretary of the National Union of Metallurgical Workers' Union; and Mouffok Omar, Member of the National Secretariat of the Youth of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Deputy Director of its Administrative Department.

A large number of people turned out to the airport to welcome the guests coming to our country carrying with them the friendly feelings of the Algerian people who are advancing together with our people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle. The welcomers were carrying flowers and streamers bearing slogans "Warm welcome to the Party and government delegation of Algeria!" "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Algerian people!" "We support the struggle of the Algerian people against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists!"

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Li Jong Ok; Pak Yong Sok, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and other functionaries of Party and government organs and public organisations and generals of the People's Army.

When the delegation alighted from the plane, the crowds enthusiastically welcomed the guests waving flowers.

Little girls presented the guests with bouquets carrying friendly feelings.

## REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

# "Yongil Bomb"

**Pak Yong Sun**

It happened during the period when preparations were being made for the organization of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the autumn of 1931 when I was working as leader of a Red Guards detachment at Chinku in Tachu of Holung County (a district of our revolutionary organization with its centre in Talitze), I received an assignment from the head of the district Party organization to make weapons such as spears and swords. My father who was engaged in farming had a small smithy for making farm implements for himself, and I knew something about guns, that is, I had had some experience as a hunter. I also had some experience as a mining worker. That was why the task was assigned to me, I think. Having received the assignment, I went to the Suribawi cave in Hsinchengte, carrying the meagre smith's tools of my father such as the bellows, hammers, tongs, etc., on my back. The cave was spacious like a big room. It had often been used as a secret rendezvous, and in it had been printed bills and pamphlets. Here, I began forging spears and swords together with three other comrades.

The spears and swords we made were used mainly in capturing weapons from the enemies. At times we had to fight a life-and-death battle against the enemies with these spears and swords, and this not without a loss on our part.

Now the situation was such that spears and swords became quite unsatisfactory for a more successful fight.

We discussed for many days about how to capture more arms from the enemies. One day an idea occurred to me as I recalled to my mind the time when I was working at the Bukoratze gold mine in Pataokou, Yenchi County. My idea was that with dynamite I could make bombs which would go off with a deafening sound. And this sound, I reckoned, would throw the enemies into a flurry, which we could take advantage of for wresting arms from them. I advanced my suggestion to the upper organization. The upper organization willingly approved my proposal and gave me active help in carrying it into effect. To begin with, I obtained 2.4 kilogrammes of dynamite through the medium of workers at the Bukoratze gold mine.

I wrapped dynamite in a cloth and tied it up tightly with a string more than once. I put it to the test and the result was excellent.

Members of the Red Guards and the Juvenile Vanguards succeeded in taking some weapons, throwing the enemies into confusion with the "sound bombs."

But the enemies soon saw through the secret of this "sound bomb." For while it gave forth a big enough sound it could do them no harm.

We discussed another method.

A suggestion was put forth: The red pepper gives off a villainous smell after burning. If it was put in the bomb it would stun the enemies on explosion, providing a grand chance to kill them and seize weapons.

Prior to the trial production of the bomb of this sort, we put some pulverized pepper in a gun and fired it. The smell stung our noses and we could hardly open our eyes. Assured of its effect, we started making the "pepper bomb," and its first test produced good results. These bombs were used in the struggle for obtaining weapons in various parts.

But later the secret of this bomb, too, was known to the enemies.

We needed to work out yet another measure. I remembered that when I had worked as a miner in the past, I saw splinters of smashed rocks fly and stick in wooden props the moment a charge of dynamite was blasted.

We wrapped dynamite in a cloth first and then placed chips of rock round it and wrapped it again with a cloth and tied it fast with a string time and again. It was placed in a house for the test detonation. After it went off with an explosion, we entered the room and found the ceiling and the walls riddled with the chips of rock and even the matting on the floor was torn to shreds. Overwhelmed with joy at the success of the test, we threw ourselves into each other's arms.

With this bomb the local Red Guards detachment and the Juvenile Vanguards could successfully finish off enemies and get no small amount of arms.

In the meantime, the dismayed enemies tried desperately to trace the source of the bombs, and at last one winter day in 1931 they descended upon our secret place. They encircled and attacked us with intense rifle fire and hand-grenades but in vain. Our cave was located half way up a precipitous cliff and could not be seen nor approached from below. It was accessible only from atop the cliff by climbing down the rocks. So we used to come down from the top of the cliff by holding on to a rope to enter the cave. It was, therefore, impossible for the enemies to dare move even a step to come near the entrance of the cave. They only fussed about on the top of the cliff. As a matter of course, they did not find the rope, our means of ascent and descent, which was kept from sight along a crevice in the rocks of the cliff. But the enemies did not retreat even after dark. Their plan was apparently to wait till we would surrender, even if it took them several days.

We found ourselves in a very critical situation. We had neither provisions nor guns. The only thing we had was bombs containing splinters of stone, so we thought if a final decisive battle came we could make the enemies pay for our lives. But the matter did not rest only with whether we settled accounts of blood debt with them. Our task was to make better bombs and weapons to wipe out more enemies.

There was no time to lose. Should the enemies detect and cut our rope and then stand guard above and beneath the cliff, there would be no alternative but to starve to death. It was imperative to slip out of the place as quickly as possible. At night we tied one end of the rope we were keeping in reserve to the lower end of the rope hanging down from the top of the cliff and, prepared for death, went down the dizzy cliff supporting ourselves by the rope, carrying the smith's tools, powder and all the equipment on our backs. This was the last thing the enemies who were keeping watch on the top of the cliff could ever have suspected.

After getting out of the danger successfully, we reached Yuehmital which was located in the mountains over four kilometres off to the southeast of the Suribawi cave of Hsinchengte. There we continued to make bombs and later moved again to Kaebawi of Talitze (which lay in the mountains some six kilometres to the southeast of Talitze).

In the course of making bombs, our creativeness developed and we used iron scraps in place of stones. The bombs thus made were far more powerful than those made of stone. This development in the manufacture of bombs took place in less than half a year after the appearance of the "sound bomb."

From that time on, these bombs were turned out in large quantities and supplied to the guerillas and other armed personnel who scored great battle successes, annihilating the enemies with them everywhere.

But this bomb, too, was found in the course of use by the guerillas to have its shortcomings in some respects. Wrapped in cloth and tied up with strings, it readily absorbed moisture and often failed to go off. It was very bulky and inconvenient to carry about. For us this was a hard nut to crack, because we had neither experience nor technique. We, therefore, pooled our collective wisdom through repeated discussions.

At first, we could prevent moisture to some extent by wrapping up dynamite in wax paper and then we replaced the outer wrapping cloth with tin-plate to reduce the bulk of the bomb. But the wax paper was not perfect proof against dampness. So we made a tin-plate box to keep dynamite free from moisture and thus solved the problem. A bomb is powerful when it is solid and hard. Therefore, the powder was pounded into a hard mass in the box and the iron scraps were also rammed in tightly. Then the bomb was girded up with wire over its length and breadth. The wire girding the bomb lengthwise was 3 mm. thick and that binding it crosswise was about 1.5 mm. thick. In this way the glaring shortcomings of the bomb were remedied. Lastly, it was still found unfit for safekeeping, for it absorbed moisture through the fuse. This was likewise put right completely when the fuse was made waterproof.

We had never seen or heard of how a bomb was made. On top of that, we had no tools and materials to speak of. So quite naturally, the job of making bombs was for us a tough one. But we had the collective wisdom of the revolutionary comrades who were all aflame with hatred against the Japanese marauders and this enabled us to tackle the matter with success.

The growth of the ranks of our guerilla army entailed a gradual increase in the demand for bombs. We procured dynamite from the Bukoratze gold mine in Pataokou, the Musan mine and other places, but this could hardly satisfy our demand for bombs. So we proceeded to make powder from stalks of tobacco, squash vines, soil around the privy and the dirt of the kitchen, and succeeded in it. In those days, powder was turned out exclusively at the powder-producing centres of our Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, while its armory was engaged solely in the production of bombs and weapons. The armory was far from a modernly-equipped factory; it had only primitive tools such as the bellows, hammers, tongs, anvils, and the like. In case of emergency two persons were enough to evacuate the armory, carrying the indispensable tools on their backs.

Mutual exchange of experience in the production of bombs and powder was conducted on a wide scale. Early in 1933 I went to guerilla bases — Fuyentung and Santaowan of Yenchi County, Hsiaowangching of Wangching County, Tahuangkou of Hunchun County, etc. — and passed on the methods and experiences of bomb production, while initiating guerillas into the use and storage of the bombs. Then I returned to Yulangtsun of Holung County and kept on making bombs.

After that, good experiences were swapped in making bombs and various other kinds of munitions at the guerilla bases in different parts, which helped towards bringing about a greater development in our work.

On the basis of those experiences, we put out diverse kinds of elliptical bombs. The bombs were divided into five categories chiefly by their sizes, namely, bombs No. 3, No. 2, No. 1, extra-big and successive-explosion bombs. Bomb No. 3 was the smallest, about 13 cm. long, 8-9 cm. in diameter. It was used mainly by local underground political workers and correspondents, and also by the guerillas. (A bomb of the No. 3 type is now on display in the Museum of Korean Revolution.) Bomb No. 2 was bigger than bomb No. 3, and was widely used in the army. It was used for an alarm signal, too, by the sentinels. (A No. 2 bomb is also on view in the Museum of Korean Revolution.) In those days this bomb was most widely used. Bombs No. 3 and No. 2 were mainly used in offensive battles. Bomb No. 1 was bigger than No. 2 by the thickness of a palm, and was in use primarily for the defensive purpose and for the blowing up of railways. The extra-big bomb was as big as a large kettle, and was rolled down from trenches on the hill to wipe out the enemies in positional defence battles. The successive-explosion bomb was one made by binding up a bomb No. 2 with three to four bombs No. 3, and its use was the same with that of the extra-big bomb. The extra-big and successive-explosion bombs were called "rolling bombs" for they were rolled down the mountainside. Besides, there was a kind of bomb in which was put red pepper powder. This bomb was specially marked and used in attacking the enemy's barracks or gun towers.

In the early stage of the anti-Japanese guerilla struggle we, of course, did not have light machine guns and had very few rifles and pistols. In those days bomb squads equipped only with bombs were organized and operated in various localities. The members of these squads each carried six to eight bombs tied to their belts and always took the lead in attacking the enemy's barracks and gun towers. They carried cigarettes and matches with them at all times. When they came close to the objects of attack, they lit the fuses of bombs with the light of cigarette and mowed down the enemies by hurling the bombs in succession. Comrade Cho Do On (nicknamed Cho Bugle, for he was clever at imitating a bugle sound) who was leader of a bomb squad in Santaowan of Yenchi County, Comrade Chong Sok Jun (nicknamed Yong Dwarf, because of his being from Yongshenglatze and small in stature), and Comrade Li Yong Chun distinguished themselves in taking the enemies by using the bombs. At first they attacked the enemies with the bombs and captured a lot of arms in Yenchi County. Having suffered heavy losses, the enemies tried hard to find out the secret of our bombs, but it was of no avail. They called our bomb "Yongil" bomb. This "Yongil" bomb struck a great terror into the hearts of the enemies, but instilled in us firm confidence in victory.

Every guerilla, even if he did not belong to a bomb squad, always carried two bombs with him which he used in battle. Even the members of the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps, local underground workers, the members of the Juvenile Vanguards, and some people in the guerilla bases carried the bombs with them.

To make so many bombs required a large quantity of scrap iron, wire, and sulfur, the raw material for powder. After we moved into the guerilla base, it became still more difficult to obtain these. But this difficulty we overcame. The people brought us broken iron cooking pots, ploughshares, iron rims of cart wheels, and what not evading the watchful eye of the Japanese imperialists, while the guerilla fighters and members of the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps climbed up the electric poles and took away insulators (in which was found sulfur) and wire which they brought back to us. In this way we, with the active assistance of the people and guerilla fighters and thanks to the collective wisdom of our comrades, could get over the difficulties and continue to make "Yongil" bombs, which were used in annihilating the enemies.

# Independent Power Industry

Whenever we speak of the great changes wrought under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and of the history of our national economy which traversed the road of independence under his brilliant guidance, we speak with great self-confidence and pride of the power industry, a powerful prime mover of modern industry.

The development of modern industries ranging from heavy industry to light industry, the fulfilment of rural technical revolution, railway electrification and the fulfilment of cultural revolution—all this can be realized successfully only with the help of the power industry.

In view of the great importance of the power industry Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us to give definite priority to the growth of the power industry ahead of all other branches of the national economy, and set forth a clear-cut line of developing the power industry in the direction of strengthening an independent national economy of the country and accelerating socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"In developing the power industry, we will keep holding fast to the policy of correctly combining the building of hydropower stations with thermal power stations and of building large-scale power plants and medium and small-scale power stations in parallel."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 555.)

This is a *Juche*-motivated revolutionary policy formulated upon a scientific analysis of the natural and economic conditions of our country, the peculiarities of growth of the power industry and the future development of the national economy.

Proper combination of the building of hydropower stations and thermal power stations made it possible to effectively utilize power resources abundant in the country and tap to the full the reserves of power production.

Taking into consideration the natural and economic conditions of the country our Party saw to it that hydropower stations were built extensively in proper combination with the building of thermal power stations.

This was of great significance in liquidating the colonial onesidedness and backwardness of the power industry of the country which exclusively weighed on hydropower, in creating and expanding independent power bases, raising to the maximum the economic efficiency of capital investment in the construction of power stations and in ensuring normalization of power production.

Especially, in building thermal power stations, we saw to it that they were built in mine fields for the exclusive use of the industrial centres which consumed a large amount of electricity, as well as for both industrial and urban uses for heating.

The thermal power stations built for both industrial and urban uses supply not only electricity to industries but also hot water and steam to dwellers and public institutions and enterprises, and contribute towards improving the cultural and hygenic conditions of cities and saving a great amount of coal.

In developing the power industry our Party adopted an original policy of building large-scale power plants, while simultaneously pressing forward with the construction of medium and small ones.

Our country has many big rivers with a large volume of water, and many medium and small streams, which are full of rapids, in the mountainous areas.

Taking advantage of these natural and geographical conditions we built medium and small-scale power stations in a big way throughout the country, alongside large-scale hydropower stations.

At the same time, we constructed medium and small-scale hydropower stations using the irrigation reservoirs scattered across the country, and medium and small-scale thermal power stations using latent and waste heat relieved from factories.

These measures enabled us to tap to the utmost materials and labour latent in localities and build many medium and small-scale power stations throughout the country in a relatively short time with less capital investment of the state.

The medium and small power units thus built across the land are greatly conducive to accelerating the electrification of the country, developing evenly all the localities and eradicating the differences between town and country.

Our power industry made rapid progress thanks to the correct policy of our Party and the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the matchless heroism and creative labour of the workers engaged in the power industry who faithfully carried out through thick and thin the tasks given by the Party and the Leader.

In 1960 alone power output increased 1.8 times as against 1956.

In recent ten years power output has increased markedly, and today our country ranks one of the highests in the world in the per-capita output of electric power.

Today our power industry is supplying more electricity needed for economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Thanks to the rapid development of the power industry, the main railways were already switched over to electric traction, and on railways are running electric locomotives made with our techniques, our materials and our strength and wisdom.

Today our electric machine industry is in a position to produce large-size high pressure transformers, large-size generators needed in hydro and thermal power stations and all other necessary machines needed to equip power stations with modern techniques.

Our peasants were removed from modern civilization under the feudal rule and later suffered from two-fold and three-fold exploitation by the brigandish Japanese imperialists for nearly half a century. Even kerosene lamp was not available to them for the night. But today electricity has gone into the total rural *ri* and into 91.2 per cent of farm households.

Thus the days have gone forever when the peasants were destined to live in the dark.

Today in our countryside a wider use is made of electric power. Electric-powered machines do the difficult and arduous work in fields and thus make farming work joyous.

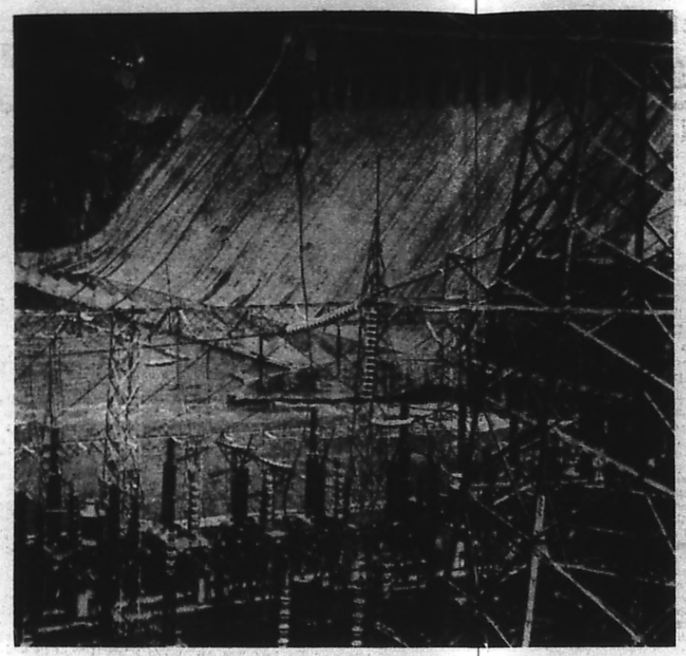
Water is drawn from the river and sent to the fields on mountain slopes hundreds of metres up by pumping pipes.

Indeed we are now living in the great and proud reality.

But the demands for electricity are increasing as never before as the material and cultural life of the people improves and the scale of production grows steadily in all fields of the national economy and production makes rapid increase amid the great revolutionary upsurge.

The workers engaged in the power industry, conscious of the heavy and honourable tasks incumbent on them for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland, are striving to consolidate firmly the power bases and supply more electricity needed in all fields of the national economy.

**Soh Gum Ja**



In our country large-scale power plants are built with simultaneous building of medium and small ones

## Medium and Small Power Stations Play Big Role

The countless medium and small power stations built in our country through a mass movement a few years ago are producing a large quantity of electric power.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave instructions for meeting the growing demand of the national economy and accelerating rural electrification by building medium and small power stations everywhere along with large-scale power plants.

Medium and small power stations made their appearance in all parts of the country with many reservoirs and rivers according to the instructions of the Leader.

In the countryside, the building of power stations went in close combination with irrigation and river projects so that the water of all reservoirs might flow into paddy and non-paddy fields after producing electricity.

The medium and small power stations in South Hamgyong Province which decided to produce this year much more electric power than last year through the better management of equipment and effective use of the stored water overfulfilled the first half year's production plan by 14 per cent. Their electric output has shown a sharp rise entering the second half of the year after the rainy season.

The power station where Comrade Nam Song Baek works is topping the daily production quota by 30 per cent these days.

The farmers of the nearby countryside see electric light, listen to radio and operate farm machines thanks to the electric power produced by this power station.

The medium and small power stations under the power distribution station where Comrade Pak Ha Bin works have lifted their daily power output 80 per cent above that in the corresponding period last year.

The medium and small power stations of our country have greatly contributed to sending electricity to 100 per cent of the rural *ri* and 91.2 per cent of farm houses.

**Kim Tong Sun**

# A Rich Year of Fruit All Over the Country

A rich year of fruit has visited our country this year.

A large number of working people have volunteered to pick plentiful fruits at the orchards provided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, everywhere in our country—in the Pukchong area noted for its apples and other parts of the eastern coast of scenic beauty in South Hamgyong Province, Hwangju and Songhwa counties and other parts of North and South Hwanghae Provinces and the mountain areas and northern plateau areas.

In Pukchong county, an average of 21.5 tons of apples are expected per *chongbo* (approximately one hectare) this year.

The Chollima Munhwa Co-operative Farm and many other co-operative farms in the county will harvest an average of over 30 tons per *chongbo* and the maximum harvest will reach 60 to 70 tons.

The Rahung Co-operative Farm, where not a fruit tree could be seen in the past, is gathering in hundreds of tons of fruit from new orchards extending more than one hundred *chongbo*.

The abundant yield of fruit in the Pukchong area has been brought about by the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the profound care shown by him.

Each time he visited the Pukchong area, the Leader indicated a concrete direction and ways for bringing into shape more fruit farms and better managing them, while guiding the general work of Pukchong county.

The Leader saw to it that the Chollima Munhwa Co-operative Farm built good orchards on hillsides and then convened there a historical enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party on April 7, 1961, thus opening the way for a great turn in converting all the hills of the country into golden hills and silk hills.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us:

**"To largely expand the fruit farms is a big-scale nature-remaking work and a great revolutionary task for enhancing the living standard of the people. This is not only a work for the happiness of our generation, but also a glorious work for the happiness of our future generations. This tremendous work cannot be done, unless the whole Party and the entire people are mobilized."**

Upholding this teaching of the Leader the people throughout the country planted fruit trees on a large scale, bringing numerous orchards into shape.

In Pukchong county new orchards with a total area of more than 650 *chongbo* have been built through a mass movement and fruit trees have been tended with good care, which brought about a bountiful yield every year.

The fruit farm where Comrade Kim Jae Jung works also has been visited this year by an unprecedentedly high yield of fruit. In recent four years it has boosted the fruit output 3.4 times.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, so busy as he was with state affairs, visited the fruit farm in October 1966 and, personally looking around its orchards, gave concrete instructions for the further development of fruit growing.

He again visited there in July 1966 and brightly lit the way to be followed by the fruit farms.

Holding aloft the decision of the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party in April 1961 and the on-the-spot instructions of the Leader, the farm there has created new orchards of 135 *chongbo* and trained over 150 fruit-growing experts in recent four years and markedly enhanced the level of mechanization. Broad roads winding round hillsides have been built for free movement of tractors and lorries, and water-pumping stations have been installed on hilltops to bring the area of orchards under irrigation.

In recent years, over one thousand tons of fruit were picked outside the plan every year on the farm, and a bigger success has been made this year.

It plans to bring into being 210 *chongbo* of new orchards in a few years.

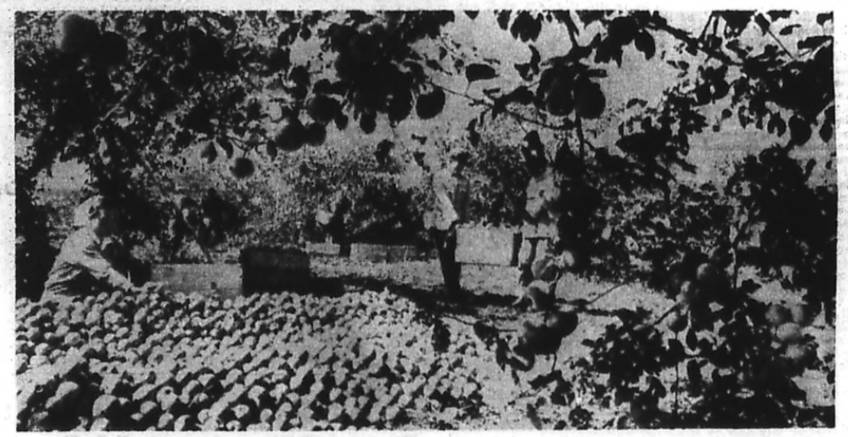
Fruit output has shown this year a 20 per cent increase above last year on the fruit farm where Comrade Sim Sung Sop works.

During the past period, this farm has newly created over 500 *chongbo* of orchards. This year it had a bumper harvest. The harvest at each field team is an average of more than 140 tons above the plan.

In 1967 the area of orchards stood at 133,000 *chongbo* or more and the area under chestnut at 100,000 *chongbo* in our country. And in recent two years the area under fruit has been extended by 10,000 *chongbo*.

In the near future Korea will have 200,000 *chongbo* of orchards, all told.

**Cho Yong Tong**



Apple harvesting is now in full swing at Chollima fieldteam No. 1 of the state-run fruit farm where Comrade Li Won Sang works
Photo by Rim Sun Jik

# Outstanding Thought of Comrade KIM IL SUNG on Foreign Economic Policy of Socialist State

In his government political programme entitled "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity" announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. on December 16, 1967 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave a creative exposition to the principled problems of the foreign economic policy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"...The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the maximum under the banner of self-reliance, will establish economic relations and develop foreign trade with other countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 574.)

In this teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung are clarified the thought on developing foreign trade on the basis of building an independent national economy and the principles to be observed in foreign economic relations.

The building of an independent national economy—this is a Marxist-Leninist line of economic construction which must be adhered to by all nations and all states. Only by building an independent national economy, can any nation or any state consolidate the already-won political independence, lay the material-technical foundations of socialism most rapidly and most splendidly, liquidate the very roots of national inequality and achieve national prosperity. It also provides the material basis for constantly expanding foreign economic relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The building of an independent national economy allows us to maintain rapid progress of the productive forces and ensure the steady growth of foreign trade.

The independent national economy means a many-sided and comprehensive economy in its structure of production. Therefore, it can ensure a variety of import and export goods and expand trade area. Because all production branches from the production of raw materials to that of finished goods are perfectly coordinated within the national economy itself, it also renders it possible to realize independence in the structure of export. Thus, the building of an independent national economy is a firm guarantee enabling nations to expand foreign trade with pride.

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing foreign trade on the basis of building an independent national economy is not only based on the general principle that foreign policy is the extension of the internal policy but also on the scientific elucidation that the building of an independent national economy does not rule out international economic ties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"By the development of an independent, comprehensive economy with our own efforts in our country we never mean that we reject international economic ties and produce everything we need for ourselves."** (Ibid., p. 575.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, an independent national economy does not mean a "closed, isolated economy." It means that each people produce on their own essential things which are in great demand, and procure those things which cannot be produced at home or are slight in demand though they can be produced at home, through trade with foreign countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

Every country differs from the others in the natural and economic conditions and in the levels of development of the productive forces and science and technology. Accordingly, even under the condition in which each country builds an independent national economy, the variety and quantity of the raw materials and manufactured goods cannot but be different from the others. This is the reason why each country should develop foreign trade.

From the first days of its founding, our Party has developed foreign trade on the basis of building an independent national economy based on the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and has achieved brilliant successes.

Our country which was once removed from the world market as a monopoly colony of Japanese imperialism, has now established trade relations with scores of countries.

The structure of Korean export and import was of colonial type in the past. The country exported agricultural produce and minerals and in return imported consumer goods.

But the structure has now radically changed: machine and equipment and other heavy industrial products occupy the overwhelming majority of our export items, and means of production account for the bulk of import items and particularly the import of raw and other materials increases relatively. This goes to show that our country's export and import composition has attained independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the socialist countries should attach primary importance to the world socialist market in foreign economic relations. In this regard, he said:

"We **should pay primary attention to the promotion of economic and technical exchanges with the fraternal countries and to the consolidation and development of the socialist market."** (Ibid., p. 577.)

The world socialist market is a new type of world market which emerged as a result of the transformation of socialism into a world system from within the bounds of a single socialist country according to the law of historical development.

It is a world market opposed to the world capitalist market and an international market where the world revolutionary people exchange goods to expand and develop economic co-operation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought that the socialist countries should pay primary attention to the consolidation and development of the world socialist market is based on a scientific analysis of the role of this market in the world economic development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"If all socialist countries, filling each other's economic needs, consolidate and develop the socialist market, the development of the national economy of each socialist country will be further promoted and more favourable conditions be created for the economic independence of the newly-independent states and, further, the capitalist market can be driven into an unstable position and the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system be aggravated further still."** (Ibid., p. 576.)

The world socialist market helps the socialist countries build up the material-technical basis of socialism and develop their national economy more rapidly by promoting economic and technical exchanges among themselves. Thus, it plays a positive role in increasing the economic strength of socialist countries and further consolidating the world socialist economic system.

The socialist market provides favorable conditions not only for the socialist countries but also for the newly-independent states to fill each other's needs in the interests of the development of their national economy.

The peoples of the newly-independent states who have won political independence are confronted with the national task of achieving economic independence for consolidating political independence, accomplishing the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution and for building up an economic basis for the prosperity of the generations to come.

The world socialist market, unlike the capitalist market where the law of seeking high monopoly profits operates, makes it possible for the newly-independent states to export their industrial goods and farm produce at fair prices and in return import industrial equipment and raw and other materials essential to the building of an independent national economy on the principles of complete equality and substantial mutual benefit.

Thus, the socialist market enables the economically backward countries to free themselves from bondage to the capitalist market where they were forced into the non-equivalent exchange and robbed of the priceless fruits of their labour by imperialist monopolies in the past and provides favourable conditions for them to shake off their economic dependence on imperialism and promote the construction of an independent national economy.

The world socialist market also makes it possible to frustrate the expansionist policy of the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists who seek to place the world market under their exclusive control, plunder the world of its raw material resources at will and realise world domination, and it intensifies the general economic crisis of the imperialist powers. It is because the consolidation and expansion of the socialist market reduce the market of the imperialists and narrow the scope of their plunder of raw material resources, and thus intensify the contradictions between production and realization of goods and sharpen the struggle of the imperialists for seizure of markets.

As seen above, the consolidation and development of the world socialist market further strengthen the economic basis of the two major revolutionary forces in the present era on the one hand and greatly help shake the economy of the imperialists, the counter-revolutionary forces, to its foundation on the other.

Then, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the thought that the socialist countries should adhere to the principle of proletarian internationalism in their foreign economic policy and economic relations with the fraternal countries.

Principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and of equality and independence are basic principles to be held fast to in all international relations among class brother countries.

It is the objective demand determined by the socialist countries' class nature for the socialist countries to display the spirit of proletarian internationalism in economic mutual relations and discard narrow national egoism in the political interests of opposing imperialism and colonialism and achieving the victory of socialism and communism.

Economic and technical exchanges conducted among the fraternal countries in the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism help each country develop its national economy more rapidly and strengthen each unit of the world socialist economic system.

Thus they contribute to increasing the might of the socialist countries and consolidating the

**(Continued on Page 6)**

# South Korean Radio Yearns for Advanced Educational System of Northern Half of the Republic

Deploring the misery of the South Korean children who are kept out of school owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial slave education, a South Korean radio expressed longing for the advanced educational system of the northern half of the Republic under which everyone studies to his heart's content, free of charge.

Saying that a large number of children of South Korea are wandering about the streets with empty cans or shoeshine boxes, left out of school, the radio pointed out that the children attending school are pestered with over 60 kinds of miscellaneous impositions levied by the puppet clique and many of them have nothing to do during the classes but to watch the mouth of the teacher, with no money to buy textbooks and notebooks and even pencils.

The radio recalled that over 1,000 primary school children in Milyang county, South Kyongsang Province, addressed a pathetic appeal to the public, saying that "Please send us second-hand books so we may study, because our families are so poor that we cannot have even regular meals, far from buying books." "Such case can be seen everywhere in South Korea," the radio added.

Envying the younger generation of the northern half of the Republic who study, not paying a single penny, and to whom the tuition fees and school impositions are totally unknown, and who have nothing to worry about in their study, receiving even new uniforms from the state for every season, the radio said: "As far as we know, the books are supplied free and no burden of expenses is imposed there."

(Continued from Page 5)

bulwark hastening the final victory of the world revolution, at present times when the socialist countries stand sharply opposed to the imperialist countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows with regards the assistance of the developed socialist countries to the developing countries:

**"In particular, the developed socialist countries should give more material assistance with no political strings attached and with no selfish motives, to the economically backward countries which aspire after socialism against imperialism."** (Ibid., p. 577.)

The economical, material assistance of the countries which made revolution earlier than others and reached to a fairly high level of economic development, to the economically backward countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism provides conditions for the peoples of these countries to frustrate the economic blockade of the imperialists, have less transactions with the capitalist market and rely on the socialist market.

Only in this way can the socialist countries hold fast to the class position in their foreign economic policy and can they adhere to the revolutionary stand in fulfilling both the national and international duties most faithfully.

In regard to the principle that the socialist countries should abide by in developing the economic relations with the newly-independent countries in the foreign economic policy, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"While preferentially developing the economic ties with the socialist countries, the Government of the Republic will endeavour to establish economic relations and develop commercial exchange on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit with the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa which broke the fetters of imperialism and achieved political independence."** (Ibid., p. 577.)

What stand and principle the socialist countries adhere to in economic relations with the newly-independent countries is a touchstone that shows their stand in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, and a criterion that shows their attitude towards the world revolution.

The newly-independent countries which attained political independence are one of the powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist forces.

To eliminate the aftermath of the imperialists' colonial rule and build an independent national economy in these countries will serve to strengthen the world revolutionary forces politically and economically and to cut off the life-lines of the imperialists one by one. That is why the imperialists pursue a crafty and underhand policy towards these countries.

The U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of modern imperialism, pursue the policy of enslaving these countries economically using their "aid" as a bait and, further, of trampling upon the sovereignty of these countries. At the same time, the imperialists whip together reactionaries in these countries and instigate them to stage military coup d'etat in an attempt to suppress the revolutionary forces by force of arms.

Under these circumstances it is a due revolutionary duty of the socialist countries to give an active assistance, political and economical, to the newly-independent countries in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

Adherence to the principle of complete equality and substantial mutual benefit without any political and economic strings attached in developing economic relations with the newly-independent countries will greatly help these countries frustrate the neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists toward them. Only this sort of economic relations will enable them to lay the firm foundations of an independent national economy, reject thoroughly the "aid" of the imperialists and smash such instruments of aggressive policy as the "European Common Market" and the "Integration of the World Economy."

Comrade Kim Il Sung also clarified the principle to be abided by in trade relations with the capitalist countries, a class principle of making no political bargaining with the reactionary ruling circles of these countries and of not dissolving political interests into economic interests.

Taking as the guide-line Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas in the foreign economic policy our Party has paid primary attention to the promoton of economic relations with the socialist countries, and held fast to the principle of proletarian internationalism and independence.

And, guided by the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on giving assistance to the newly-independent countries, our Party is expanding steadily the relations of commercial exchange with these countries without any political and economic strings attached, and is actively helping their peoples to build an independent national economy through trade relations.

**Mun Jong Taek**

# Fascist Hangmen Can Never Escape from People's Stern Judgement

In recent days the fascist repression of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys murderous Pak Jung Hi gang has become more rampant.

According to a report from Seoul, recently the U.S. imperialists and their stooges fascist Pak Jung Hi band committed again an unpardonable fascist act: on October 27 they held a murderous trial in Seoul to demand death penalty for Messrs. Kim Gyu Nam and Pak Dae In (Pak Ro Su) and two other patriots and imprisonment ranging to 15 years for 14 patriots including the wife of Mr. Pak Dae In under the strength of the notorious "state security law" and "anti-communist law."

The nefarious fascist hangmen who have covered the whole land of South Korea with networks of sanguinary suppression and are on the rampage to suppress the people launched a roundup campaign on September 30 and October 6 and 15. Nineteen members of the United Revolutionary Party and nine other patriots who had unfolded the just anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle became the victims of this campaign.

The hangmen are now putting these patriots to brutal torture in an attempt to punish them on preposterous charges.

This is another unpardonable challenge to the South Korean patriotic forces and an open provocative act against the conscience of the entire Korean people and mankind.

It is reported that the arrested revolutionaries and patriots formed underground revolutionary organizations in Seoul and North and South Cholla, Kyonggi and South Kyongsang Provinces, propagandized among the people in South Korea the sagacity of the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, accumulated the revolutionary forces and energetically organized and conducted work to frustrate the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique's long term office plots.

Their activities are a fully just act reflecting the unanimous aspirations and cherished desire of the South Korean people and a righteous patriotic struggle which is worthy of all praise.

Under the present catastrophic situation created in South Korea it is natural for those who value the destiny of the fatherland and nation and aspire to real life, freedom and liberation to come out to take the road of struggle and the path of revolution.

The nefarious colonial rule over South Korea by the American imperialists and their accomplices which is lasting more than two decades is the very roots of the territorial split and imposes unbearable misfortunes and hardships upon the South Korean people.

Unable to tolerate such conditions any longer, the South Korean people are waging a staunch fight against the cursed colonial rule, with a resolve that they should rather rise and fight than just sit and die.

The ever-intensifying South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation is the inevitable outcome of the American imperialists' colonial rule; the activity conducted by the said revolutionaries and patriots in Seoul and Kyonggi, North and South Cholla and South Kyongsang Provinces is a link in the whole chain of the just anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle the South Korean people are unfolding to win freedom and liberation and achieve the country's unification.

It is indisputable that their struggle cannot be a "crime," nor become the object of repression.

This notwithstanding, the bloodthirsty fascist hangmen—the American imperialists and the murderous Pak Jung Hi band—illegally arrested and are now inflicting brutal torture on those South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who have conducted the patriotic activity in the van of the people to accomplish the cause of justice.

In step with the Pak Jung Hi clique's long-term office plot pushed ahead in earnest under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the fascist repression of the South Korean patriotic forces has become more intensified than before. Obviously the aim is to bolster up the tottering colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

With no suppression, however, can the enemy check the revolutionary advance of the people who, convinced of the rightness of their cause, have risen in the struggle. The more desperate the enemy becomes, the fiercer the struggle grows.

In his answers given to the questions raised by the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the **Kansan Uutiset**, central organ of the Communist Party of Finland, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious.**

**"The more the U.S. imperialists intensify their fascist suppression in South Korea, the greater discontent and stronger resistance of the South Korean people they will encounter."**

In South Korea the revolutionary struggle of the people is now gaining in scope as the days go by and developing into various forms of the active anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle. The struggle becomes more organized, takes its roots deeper in workers and peasants, the main force of revolution, and goes on staunchly enlisting broader sections of masses. This proves that the revolutionary struggle is steadily gaining in strength and scope in South Korea even in the situation where the enemy's fascist repression has reached the extreme.

With their vigorous struggle the South Korean people will win the final victory of the revolution without fail.

**Kim Gwang Su**

# S. Korean Youth and Students Step Up Anti-U.S. Imperialist National-Salvation Struggle

## On the Occasion of 40th Anniversary of Kwangju Students' Movement

On November 3, 1929, forty years ago, the Kwangju students' movement broke out, which added a brilliant page to the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people, particularly, of the youth and students' movement in our country.

At that time, Japanese imperialism, faced with the economic crisis that swept the capitalist world, was further intensifying colonial plunder and fascist suppression in Korea, while desperately seeking a way out of it in the aggression on the continent.

National and class contradictions grew more acute in Korea and the mass struggle of the workers and peasants against brigandish Japanese imperialism was assuming the form of riots.

At this very time when the anti-Japanese sentiments of the Korean people were running high day by day and they were thirsting for an outstanding Leader who could lead the Korean revolution to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, unfolded his great revolutionary activities, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

The name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, became widely known to the masses and a great number of youth at home and abroad came to fight under his leadership.

The anti-Japanese sentiments mounted rapidly among the youth and students at home who were greatly encouraged by the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and by his early revolutionary activities and at last the mass students' movement broke out in the city of Kwangju.

The youth and students in Kwangju rose in a struggle shouting the slogans "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Abolish colonial enslavement education!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!" They knocked down Japanese students everywhere and sieged and occupied many colonial ruling organs, putting up a stubborn fight against the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were engrossed in fascist oppression.

The battle of the Kwangju students instantly developed into a nation-wide anti-Japanese struggle of the students.

The struggle lasted for six months and more than 60,000 students of over 200 schools of all levels throughout the land participated in it.

The Kwangju students' movement, as a resolute resistance of the youth and students of our country against brigandish Japanese imperialism, demonstrated to the whole world their ardent patriotic spirit and revolutionary stamina and dealt telling blows at the Japanese imperialist colonial plunderers.

In the 1930's they came under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people and the anti-Japanese movement of the youth and students developed along the most correct road to victory under the banner of Marxism-

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**At 296th MAC Meeting**

# U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Military Provocation against Our Side Denounced

The 296th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on October 23.

According to the statement made at the meeting by Major General Li Chun Son, Senior Member of our side, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a band of armed personnel again into the area of our side about one kilometre west of Marker No. 0234 of the Military Demarcation Line under cover of night on October 14 in an attempt to mount a vicious armed attack on the post of our side there.

But all the armed bandits were killed before they realized their attempt by a self-defence measure of our vigilant People's Army men.

On October 6, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated two armed spies into the area of our side and on October 12, sent three armed spies on two occasions into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone.

On October 20, the enemy also perpetrated the criminal act of infiltrating many armed spies on two occasions into the area of our side.

The armed spies who intruded into the area of our side with the aim to murder or kidnap personnel of our side and spy on our military secrets were either killed or captured alive by our side.

Producing various lethal weapons and other evidences carried by the armed bandits and spies sent by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and photographs showing their end, the Senior Member of our side said: These irrefutable material evidences show that the recent armed provocations and espionage acts of the enemy were perpetrated in a planned way after making careful preparations for a long period.

The present tension in our country, he stated, has been created due to such wanton violation of the armistice agreement by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

At the meeting our side also protested to the enemy side against its continued gun firing in the Demilitarized Zone and introduction of various prohibited heavy equipment there.

According to the statement of our Senior Member at the meeting, the enemy committed the criminal act of firing a large number of shells in the Demilitarized Zone with various guns including 81 mm. mortars on four occasions between September 25 and October 4.

And, in the period from September 23 to October 22, the enemy perpetrated the provocative act of firing on 54 occasions over 5,000 bullets with heavy and light machineguns, carbines and other automatic weapons and rifles in the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors recently brought various heavy combat equipment into the Demilitarized Zone to keep playing with fire in the Demilitarized Zone.

They introduced 106.7 mm. guns and armoured cars into the Demilitarized Zone on ten occasions between September 23 and October 20.

Asking the senior member of the enemy side if the introduction of heavy equipment into the Demilitarized Zone and firing of shells and bullets with them are the requirement of the armistice agreement, the Senior Member of our side declared: All facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying hard to further key up the tension in the Demilitarized Zone.

He strongly demanded the enemy side to thoroughly investigate the above-mentioned cases of violation, immediately stop such acts and take practical measures against the recurrence of similar cases.

# Resolutely Condemn U.S. Imperialist Open Aggressive Acts against Arab Countries

Of late, the war machinations of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab countries have become more undisguised than before and reached a grave stage.

Some time ago, the war-maniacs Nixon clique blabbed that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops with U.S. citizenship are serving and will serve in the Israeli aggressor army, and that they will not forfeit U.S. citizenship.

This means that the U.S. imperialists openly admitted that they, now shorn of all disguise, are directly participating in an aggressive war against the Arab peoples, and revealed their undisguised aggressive ambitions to interfere on fuller scale in the war of aggression in the Near and Middle East in future.

This is a new nefarious act of aggression of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab peoples and a vicious challenge to the Arab peoples who are fighting to finish off the Israeli aggressors and attain national independence and territorial integrity.

The Korean people pungently denounce with surging indignation the fresh war machinations of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab countries and extend full support to and militant solidarity with the Arab peoples in their vigorous anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-Israel struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"The U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to an aggressive war against the Arab peoples and are making a malicious attempt to stifle their struggle for national independence and a new life."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 67.)

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression towards the Near and Middle East is the very roots of the incessant tension and war.

In order to destroy the national liberation movement gaining in scope in the Near and Middle East and turn this area into a strategic base for their aggression and a place for their unlimited plunder, the U.S. imperialists systematically armed the Zionists with their weapons for many years and impelled them towards incessant aggression against the peoples in this area.

It is well known to the world that the U.S. imperialists egged the Zionists on to an aggressive war against the Arab peoples in 1967 and directly mobilized their aggressive armed forces to this war.

The nefarious U.S. imperialists are delivering more lethal weapons to the Zionists who indulge in heinous scheme to perpetuate their illegal occupation of the Arab land and seize more Arab land, and are feverishly encouraging and instigating them to a fresh aggression against the Arab countries.

It is reported that a short time ago, the war maniacs Nixon clique handed over 50 "Phantom" fighter-bombers to the Israeli expansionists and summoned their puppet Israeli Prime Minister Meir to Washington to hatch a sinister intrigue for expanding the war of aggression against the Arab countries in real earnest and on fuller scale and promised her to supply 100 more up-to-date military planes.

Lately, the Israeli aggressors with the active backing of U.S. imperialism have become more arrogant and have been perpetrating vicious armed provocations and acts of aggression against the Arab countries, openly advancing the territorial claims.

As is seen from the above-mentioned facts, the U.S. imperialists are the behind-the-scenes manipulator who encouraged the Israeli expansionists to carry on a war of aggression against the Arab peoples.

The recent open statement of Nixon clique that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops would serve in the Israeli army is an expression of their nefarious intention to further aggravate tension in the Near and Middle East and dispatch an increased number of their aggressor troops to this area and thus convert an indirect war into a direct allout war of aggression against the Arab peoples.

As a link of the whole chain of this allout war machination the U.S. imperialists are instigating the reactionary circles of Lebanon to savagely suppress the resistance fighters of Palestine.

The sinister aim the U.S. imperialists are pursuing in this suppressive move against the resistance fighters of Palestine is to destroy the unity of the Arab countries, sow discord and stir up enmity among the Arab peoples, prevent the Lebanese people from supporting the Palestinian people in their just struggle and drag Lebanon into the fight against the peoples of the fraternal Arab countries.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a pretext in the "Lebanon crisis" for an armed intervention of this country, with a view to turning Lebanon into a new bridgehead of war of aggression against the Arab peoples.

Thus U.S. imperialism has emerged as the direct aggressor against the Arab peoples and the war maniacs Nixon clique have shown themselves to be the most inveterate enemy of the Arab peoples than any other U.S. imperialists' successive rulers.

All the facts show more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the inveterate enemy of the Arab peoples and target No. 1 in their struggle.

To provide against the ever-intensified menace of aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, the peoples of the Arab countries including UAR, Syria and Iraq have risen in their vigorous anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-Israel struggle, taking concerted action to reinforce the regular army and establish an all-people defence system. They are resolutely opposing the savage suppression perpetrated by the reactionary circles of Lebanon against the Palestinian liberation fighters under U.S. imperialist manipulation.

The Korean people, together with the progressive people of the whole world, are actively supporting the Arab peoples in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists and for defending national independence and dignity and regaining the occupied Arab land.

The Arab peoples who are firmly determined to fight to the end to defend independence, sovereignty and national dignity and safeguard a lasting peace in the Near and Middle East will certainly emerge victorious in their anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-Israel struggle and the U.S. imperialists will surely be driven out from the Near and Middle East region.

**Kim Byong Sam**

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Leninism. And the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people entered a new, higher stage.

The 15-year-long glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was a great revolutionary struggle which brought about a revolutionary turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country and opened up a new era of revolution.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt consecutive heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, gave a great impetus to all other mass struggles of various forms, exerted a powerful revolutionary influence upon the people of all walks of life, thus bringing the revolutionary movement of Korea as a whole to a greater upsurge.

In August 1945 the brigandish Japanese imperialists were routed and the independence of the country and national liberation which our people and youth and students longed for so ardently were achieved.

Since the liberation, the youth and students and people of the northern half of the Republic have enjoyed freedom and a happy life as masters of the country, thanks to the wise leadership and parental solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

But the people in South Korea have again undergone misfortunes and sufferings due to the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who crept into South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors turned it in their complete colony and aggressive military base and have brutally suppressed and robbed the people. In order to reduce the youth and students to ignorant slaves and cannon fodder for aggressive war the U.S. imperialists converted schools into prisons without bars, into profiteering centers, into drill grounds, and deprived them of even elementary democratic rights and are suppressing them by most barbarous fascist methods.

But the South Korean youth and students, together with the broad masses of the people, have waged an indefatigable struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys for more than 20 years since the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, along the line of the South Korean revolution and national unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, deriving an encouragement from the great successes made in the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic.

The South Korean youth and students took an active part in the People's Resistance Struggle in October 1946 and in the incessant revolutionary struggles of the masses of the people that followed. They played an important role in the April 1960 Popular Uprising, which toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime maintained at the point of the bayonet of U.S. imperialism.

Braving the harsh suppression by the most ferocious and barbarous military fascist dictatorship established in South Korea by U.S. imperialism, they waged large-scale struggles against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship e.g. the March 24-June 3 Uprising in 1964, the August struggle in 1965, and the struggle against the "constitutional amendment for the third-term election" from June to September this year.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"Youth, students and intellectuals in colonial countries mostly have a revolutionary spirit, for they suffer national oppression and contempt. They are sensitive to the trend of the times and quick of awakening to national consciousness and, accordingly, play an important role in building a bridge between the workers and peasants and the revolutionary movement. The youth, students and intellectuals of South Korea have all these characteristic features and actually constitute an important force in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and their lackeys."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 395-396.)

Today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more feverishly intensifying new war machinations and frantically subjecting people to fascist suppression, in order to stop the struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people. They are arresting and jailing guiltless people and students.

But with no amount of fascist suppression can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique block the struggle of the youth and students and people in South Korea to sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, accomplish the South Korean revolution and achieve the independent unification of the country.

Today the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is gaining in scope and strength and developing into an active anti-U.S. imperialist, national salvation struggle of various forms.

The ever-mounting revolutionary struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people is striking terrors into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and throwing them into a great confusion.

Brilliant victory is in store for the South Korean youth, students and people who, armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, fight unyieldingly overcoming manifold obstacles and trials, along the line of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland indicated by him.

**Choi Gun Son**

# Warm Congratulations to National Holiday of Algerian People

Platform of the Pyongyang city meeting in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre

## Korean People Will March Ahead Shoulder to Shoulder with Heroic Algerian People

### Pyongyang City Meeting Held in Celebration of 15th Anniversary of Start of Algerian Revolution

The Pyongyang city meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of October 31 in celebration of the 15th anniversary of start of the Algerian revolution.

Hung on the background of the platform were the portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and of Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne, and on each side of the portraits were the national flags of the two countries.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the Party and government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic now staying in our country.

Present there were Comrade Li Jong Ok and leading functionaries of Party and government organs and public organizations and working people of the city.

As the members of the Party and government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic led by Abdelaoui Abdel Kader, Deputy Commander of the Third Military District of the Algerian Army, entered the meeting place, all the attendants warmly welcomed the guests with applauses.

The meeting was addressed first by Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

Referring to the Algerian people's 8-year-long heroic anti-French war of resistance and their successes made in the revolution and construction since the independence, he said: The Korean people fully support the resolute anti-imperialist stand and gallant struggle of the Algerian people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys Israeli aggressors and for liberating Palestine, defending the dignity of the Arab peoples, and they will always march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the Algerian people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist common struggle.

Then the meeting was addressed by Abdelaoui Abdel Kader, head of the Party and government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

In the name of the National Liberation Front, Government and people of Algeria, he expressed the deepest gratitude of revolutionary Algeria to the great Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having taken a good initiative to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

On behalf of the Party and government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and Algeria he tendered thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, a great revolutionary fighter and Premier.

Noting that revolutionary Algeria actively and unconditionally supports the glorious anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Korean people being conducted under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Chief and Leader of the 40 million Korean people, he stressed that the unbending, heroic struggle the Korean people have waged for scores of years is an unprecedented example for the oppressed peoples the world over.

He stated that in support of the Korean people's proposal for the country's unification Algeria has consistently demanded at the U.N. the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK." And he affirmed that Algeria will, in future too, continue to support the Korean people's just cause in any adversity.

After the meeting the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" was performed.

## 15th Anniv. of Start of Revolution of Algerian People

November 1 this year marks the 15th anniversary of start of the armed struggle of the brave Algerian people against the French imperialist aggressors.

On this significant day that shines brightly in the history of anti-imperialist struggle of the Algerian people the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the people of Algeria who are fighting for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country, frustrating at every step all sorts of subversive and destructive machinations of the enemy at home and abroad holding high the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist banner.

Through the heroic armed struggle against the French imperialist aggressors the Algerian people defeated the colonialists and won the historic victory of achieving national independence.

The Algerian people's victory in the armed struggle and their achievement of independence opened up a new era in the development of history of this country and greatly inspired the African peoples to the struggle for freedom and liberation.

The victory of the Algerian people in the armed struggle clearly showed that the people who have risen with arms in their hands in the struggle against the enemy will surely win and they can defeat the enemy and emerge triumphant from the revolution only when they meet counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

The Algerian people who embarked upon the road of creating a new life after achieving independence through the victorious armed struggle have already made great successes in the struggle for liquidating the pernicious aftermath of the colonial rule and the political and economic footholds of the counter-revolutionary forces and for building up a national economy and culture.

Today, the people of Algeria under the leadership of Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne are unfolding a dynamic struggle for the independent development of the country under the slogan of self-reliance, smashing resolutely all sorts of subversive and destructive manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism holding higher the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Algerian people are making every effort to increase the defence potentials to firmly guard the revolutionary gains, the precious fruits of the armed struggle. They are intensifying their military training, placing youths under arms and reinforcing the regular army.

The Algerian people are full of a firm resolve to fight to the end together with the Arab brothers to repel the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and accomplish the just cause of the Arab peoples. They actively support and encourage the struggle of their Arab brothers and the Palestinian people by dispatching their army to the Arab front.

The Algerian government and people also support actively the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in Asia and Africa.

Especially, the Algerian people express active support to and firm solidarity with the struggle of our people to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unify their country independently under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The unshakable anti-imperialist, independent stand and policy of the Algerian government and people are greatly contributing to the anti-imperialist struggle of the fighting peoples of three continents.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said in his telegram of greetings to His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of start of the revolution in Algeria:

**"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people sincerely rejoice over all successes the Algerian people are achieving and express full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Algerian people to build socialism."**

The militant solidarity and relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Algeria are further strengthening and developing with each passing day in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and its twin lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and Israeli Zionists.

The Korean people will go ahead forever hand in hand with the Algerian people in the struggle for the victory of the common cause of the peoples of our two countries.

## Anti-Imperialist Minded Teachers of Ceylon Launch Signature Campaign Supporting Struggle of South Korean People and Opposing U.S. Imperialism

Teachers of Ceylon recently launched a signature campaign, supporting the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and denouncing the U.S. imperialists, according to a report from Colombo.

The statement collecting signatures pointed out:

We extend our wholehearted support and revolutionary greetings to the patriotic and revolutionary South Korean people who are fighting, displaying matchless heroism to liberate South Korea suffering under the colonial oppression by the U.S. imperialists and unify the fatherland.

We denounce with surging indignation the heinous U.S. imperialists' barbarous torture of South Korean revolutionary fighters, we demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea. We anti-imperialist minded teachers of Ceylon hope that the liberation struggle of the South Korean people will certainly be crowned with victory before long and the whole of Korea be unified as early as possible. (KCNA)

Delegate of Cuban writers and artists

## Delegate of Cuban Writers and Artists Arrives

Nicolas Guillen, Chairman of the Cuban Writers and Artists Union and delegate of Cuban writers and artists, arrived here on October 28 by air on a visit to our country.

## Chairman of Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association Arrives

Chandra Gunasekera, Chairman of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang on October 28 by air for a visit to our country.

Chairman of Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association

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